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## METHOD FOR MEASURING PRESSURE

DescriptionBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for measuring a pressure, a digital storage medium for calculating a pressure, and a device for measuring a pressure, in particular for application for motor vehicles.

The measurement of pressure is usually effected by means of pressure sensors. Various sensor principles are known for pressure sensors, for example capacitive or piezoelectric sensor systems. Such pressure sensors are also used for the measurement of pressure in vehicles with air springs and a level regulating system. In this case, the air springs are filled with pressure medium either in an open system or in a closed system.

In an open system, ambient air is drawn in, compressed by a compressor and pumped into the air springs of the vehicle until a desired height level is reached. In order to reduce the level, air is released from the springs to the environment. For repeated introduction of air in the air springs, air is once again drawn in from outside.

In a closed level regulating system, by contrast, pressure medium is not interchanged with the environment. Such closed level regulating systems have been disclosed for example in DE 199 59 556 C1 and EP 1 243 447 A2.

One disadvantage that pressure sensors used for such level regulating systems have in common is that said sensors are relatively unreliable and expensive.

Against this background, the invention is based on the object of providing an improved method for measuring a pressure, in particular for measuring a differential pressure between a gas spring and the supply line thereof. The invention is furthermore based on the object of providing a corresponding computer program product and a device for measuring pressure.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

~~The objects on which the invention is based are in each case achieved by means of the features of the independent patent claims. Preferred embodiments of the invention are specified in the dependent patent claims.~~

The invention makes it possible to measure a pressure without a separate pressure sensor. The pressure measurement is effected on the basis of the current flowing when a solenoid valve is opened. In this case, the starting point of the invention is the insight that the current flowing at the peak point of the current rise is characteristic of the differential pressure between the regions separated from one another by the solenoid valve. According to the invention, therefore, the differential pressure is determined on the basis of the determination of said peak point.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, the current flowing through the coil of the solenoid valve is measured after the application of the voltage. The peak value is determined from this switching current characteristic. The

differential pressure is then determined from the peak value of the current for example by means of a family of characteristic curves or by calculation.

According to a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the coil voltage applied to the solenoid valve is increased step by step by a pulse width modulation ratio being increased step by step. In this embodiment, too, the peak point is once again determined. The pulse width modulation ratio at the peak point determines the average voltage present at the coil of the solenoid valve and is thus correlated with the current and the differential pressure. In this embodiment, then, the differential pressure is determined on the basis of the pulse width modulation ratio at the peak point of the current.

According to a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the temperature dependence of the coil resistance is taken into account in the calculation of the coil current from the pulse width modulation ratio.

According to a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the pulse width modulation ratio at the peak point is referred to a standard voltage. The solenoid valve is calibrated by means of this standard voltage.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are explained in more detail below with reference to the drawings, ~~in which~~.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a first embodiment of a device according to the invention for determining differential pressure,
- Figure 2 shows a switching current characteristic of the coil current in the solenoid valve of the device in accordance with figure 1,
- Figure 3 shows a flowchart, for determining the differential pressure with the aid of the device in accordance with figure 1,
- Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a further preferred embodiment of a device for determining differential pressure,
- Figure 5 shows a flowchart for determining the differential pressure with the aid of the device of figure 4,
- Figure 6 shows the switching current characteristic of the coil current in the embodiment in accordance with figure 4 in the case of the pulse width modulation ratio being increased step by step,
- Figure 7 shows a flowchart of a further preferred embodiment with solenoid valve calibration and with account being taken of the coil temperature for determining the differential pressure,
- Figure 8 shows a flowchart for solenoid valve calibration,

Figure 9 shows a flowchart for determining a coil temperature factor,

Figure 10 shows a flowchart for determining a pulse width modulation ratio referred to a standard voltage,

Figure 11 shows a flowchart for determining the differential pressure from the coil temperature factor and the pulse width modulation ratio referred to the standard voltage.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a device 100 for determining pressure. The device 100 is used to measure the pressure difference between the pressure  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume prevailing in a working volume of a gas spring 102 and the pressure  $p_{\text{working}}$  line prevailing in a working line 104 connected to the gas spring 102. The working line 104 can be connected to the gas spring 102 via a solenoid valve 106.

If no electrical voltage is applied to the solenoid valve 106, the solenoid valve 106 is held in the closed position by a spring 108, which exerts a spring force  $F_{\text{spring}}$  on the solenoid valve 106 in the closing direction, and also by the pressure  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume prevailing in the working volume of the gas spring 102 with the resulting force  $F_{\text{pressure}}$ .

A control unit 110 can close a switch 112 in order to apply a voltage  $U$  to the coil of the solenoid valve 106. As a result, a current  $I$  flows through the coil. Said current  $I$  is measured by an ammeter 114 and input into the control unit 110.

The current  $I$  gives rise to an opening force  $F_{\text{magnet}}$  of the solenoid valve 106, which is directed oppositely to the forces  $F_{\text{pressure}}$  and  $F_{\text{spring}}$ .

Shortly before the opening of the solenoid valve 106, that is to say at the instant of the stroke start, the following equilibrium of forces prevails:

$$F_{\text{magnet}} = F_{\text{pressure}} + F_{\text{spring}},$$

where  $F_{\text{spring}}$  is essentially constant and  $F_{\text{pressure}}$  is a function of the pressure  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume and the valve nominal width 116 of the solenoid valve. At the instant of the stroke start, the current  $I$  has its peak value  $I_{\text{switching}}$ .

The control unit 110 has a memory 118, in which a family of characteristic curves is stored. Depending on the pressure  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume, a different switching current  $I_{\text{switching}}$  is associated with each stroke start of the solenoid valve 106 and with each valve nominal width 116. The family of characteristic curves in the memory 118 thus correlates different switching currents  $I_{\text{switching}}$  with the corresponding pressures, that is to say  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume.

The control unit 110 furthermore has a program 120 stored on a digital storage medium, for example in the main memory of the control unit 110. The program 120 determines the peak point of the current profile from the measured current values supplied by the ammeter 114. The peak value of the current, that is to say  $I_{\text{switching}}$ , is used by the program 120 to determine the pressure from the family of characteristic curves stored in the memory

118. If the pressure in the working line  $p_{\text{working}}$  is atmospheric pressure,  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume is obtained as relative pressure with respect to the atmosphere. The absolute pressure can be determined therefrom by conversion. If, by contrast, the pressure  $p_{\text{working}}$  line lies above the atmospheric pressure, the differential pressure between  $p_{\text{working}}$  volume and  $p_{\text{working}}$  line is obtained.

Figure 2 shows the corresponding switching current characteristic. At the instant  $t_0$ , the switch 112 (cf. figure 1) is closed, so that the current  $I$  starts to flow through the coil of the solenoid valve 106. At the instant  $t_1$ , the current  $I$  reaches a local maximum  $I_{\text{switching}}$  at its peak point S.

At the peak point S, an equilibrium between the forces acting on the magnet armature of the solenoid valve 106 prevails shortly before the stroke start. After the instant  $t_1$ , the magnet armature of the solenoid valve 106 starts to move out of the closed position. On account of the mutual induction thereby generated, the current  $I$  decreases until the instant  $t_2$ , at which the solenoid valve 106 is fully open. After this instant, the mutual induction is discontinued and the current  $I$  rises to saturation.

The profile of the current  $I$  as shown in figure 2 is measured by the ammeter 114 and input into the control unit 110 (cf. figure 1), where the peak point S is determined by means of the program 120. The pressure is determined from the switching current  $I_{\text{switching}}$  at the peak point S by means of the family of characteristic curves stored in the memory 118.



Figure 3 shows a corresponding flowchart. In step 300, a voltage is applied to the solenoid valve. The current thereupon flowing through the coil of the solenoid valve is measured in step 302. Step 304 involves determining the peak value of the current at the instant of the stroke start of the magnet armature. This is done for example by determining the first local maximum after the application of the voltage to the solenoid valve in step 300. With the aid of the peak value  $I_{\text{switching}}$ , the pressure is determined with the aid of a family of characteristic curves, for example, in step 306.

Figure 4 shows a further preferred embodiment of a device for measuring pressure. Elements of figure 4 which correspond to elements of figure 1 are identified by reference symbols increased by 300.

In contrast to the embodiment of figure 1, in the case of the embodiment of figure 4 the voltage  $U$  is not applied directly to the coil of the solenoid valve 406, but rather via a pulse width modulation circuit 422. In the embodiment considered here, the current measurement is effected by a module 424 of an integrated circuit of the control unit 410.

The current measurement may be purely qualitative in this case, that is to say that the absolute magnitude of the measured current value is not important, but rather only whether the current is rising or falling. The measurement accuracy that can be achieved by means of an integrated circuit is sufficient for such a qualitative measurement. The operation of the device 400 is explained in more detail with reference to the flowchart of figure 5.

In step 500, the program 420 of the control unit 410 starts the measurement sequence by outputting an initial pulse width modulation ratio of close to 0 as a control signal to the pulse width modulation circuit 422. At the output of the pulse width modulation circuit 422, therefore, the relatively low voltage  $U'$  that results from the pulse-width-modulated voltage  $U$  is applied to the coil of the solenoid valve 406. The resulting coil current is measured qualitatively by the module 424 and input into the program 420. This is done in step 502.

In step 504, the program 420 increases the pulse width modulation ratio by outputting a corresponding control signal to the pulse width modulation circuit 422. The current resulting on account of the increase in the pulse width modulation ratio is again measured qualitatively by the module 424, in step 506.

In step 508, the program 420 checks whether the current has risen in comparison with the preceding current measurement. If this is the case, the program sequence of the program 420 returns to step 504 in order to increment the pulse width modulation ratio again.

If the opposite is the case, this means that the peak point of the current profile has been reached with the present pulse width modulation ratio and, in step 510, the pressure is determined on this basis from the family of characteristic curves 418 or by calculation by the control unit 410.

The diagram of figure 6 shows the corresponding current profile in relation to the pulse width modulation (PWM) ratios. Starting from the start instant  $t_0$  of the measurement sequence, the PWM ratio is in this case increased in steps 1, 2, 3 and 4, the current  $I$  being measured qualitatively. At the instant  $t_1$  it is

established that the current  $I$  has reached its peak value  $I_{\text{switching}}$ . The PWM ratio at said instant  $t_1$  is in this case correlated with the pressure by means of the voltage  $U'$  present at the coil of the solenoid valve 406 and the current  $I_{\text{switching}}$  that flows on account of the coil resistance. By means of a corresponding family of characteristic curves, therefore, given a constant voltage  $U$ , the pressure can be determined solely from the PWM ratio.

If the voltage  $U$  is not constant, as may be the case for instance with the on-board voltage of motor vehicles, it is necessary to calculate the coil current  $I_{\text{switching}}$  from the PWM ratio at the peak point  $S$ . This calculation is effected from the coil resistance according to Ohm's law. In order to increase the accuracy, it is possible in this case to concomitantly take account of the temperature dependence of the coil resistance. An exemplary embodiment of a corresponding procedure is explained in more detail below with reference to figures 7 to 11.

Figure 7 shows a flowchart for determining pressure taking account of calibration of the solenoid valve and the coil temperature. Step 700 involves effecting calibration of the solenoid valve (cf. solenoid valve 106 of figure 1 and solenoid valve 406 of figure 4). During the calibration, a standard pressure  $p_{\text{standard}}$  of e.g. 10 bar prevails in the gas spring (cf. gas spring 102 of figure 1 and gas spring 402 of figure 4), to be precise at a standard temperature of e.g.  $T = 20^\circ$  and a standard voltage  $U_{\text{standard}}$  of e.g. 6 volts.

The PWM ratio  $\text{PWM}_{\text{standard}}$  at which the switching current  $I_{\text{switching}}$  flows is determined for the calibration of the solenoid valve. Said value  $\text{PWM}_{\text{standard}}$  is incorporated in the

pressure determination in step 702. The value PWM\_standard is determined for example only once after the production of the motor vehicle at the end of the line and is then stored in the control unit.

The pressure determination in step 702 firstly requires the determination of the PWM ratio PWM\_meas at the peak point S of the current curve. Said value PWM\_meas and also the on-board voltage U\_OB are converted into the value PWM\_present in step 704, said value PWM\_present being used for the pressure determination in step 702.

In step 706, a coil temperature factor RF is determined from a standard resistance R\_standard and a test current I\_test. The coil temperature factor RF is likewise taken into account during the pressure determination in step 702 for determining the pressure p\_present.

Figure 8 shows the procedure for determining PWM\_standard in step 700. In step 800, the standard pressure p\_standard is set externally at the end of the line. The standard voltage U\_standard is furthermore applied. Step 802 involves determining the PWM ratio PWM\_standard at the peak point S of the current profile under these standard conditions, the value PWM\_standard being a function of p\_standard and also the geometrical and material tolerances.

Figure 9 illustrates the procedure in step 706 for determining the coil temperature factor RF. In step 900, a specific current I\_test is generated in the coil of the solenoid valve through corresponding setting of the pulse width modulation ratio. From the on-board voltage U\_OB, the voltage U\_test results from this

PWM ratio, said voltage  $U_{\text{test}}$  being present at the coil. In step 902, the coil resistance  $R_{\text{test}}$  is calculated therefrom according to Ohm's law.

In step 904, the resistance  $R_{\text{test}}$  is referred to a standard resistance  $R_{\text{standard}}$ , which results in the coil temperature factor  $RF$ . In step 906, the standard resistance  $R_{\text{standard}}$  is determined preferably during the calibration in step 700 and is stored in the control unit.

Figure 10 shows the procedure for determining  $PWM_{\text{present}}$  in step 704. For this purpose, step 1000 involves inputting the on-board voltage  $U_{\text{OB}}$  and also the PWM ratio  $PWM_{\text{meas}}$  at the peak point  $S$ . In step 1002 the value  $PWM_{\text{present}}$  is calculated therefrom by multiplying  $PWM_{\text{meas}}$  by the ratio of  $U_{\text{OB}}$  and  $U_{\text{standard}}$ .

Figure 11 shows the procedure for determining pressure in step 702. For this purpose, step 1100 involves inputting the coil temperature factor  $RF$  and the value  $PWM_{\text{present}}$ . In step 1102, the PWM ratio at standard temperature, that is to say in this example  $T = 20^\circ$ ,  $PWM_{20}$  is calculated therefrom by dividing  $PWM_{\text{present}}$  by  $RF$ .

In step 1104, the pressure  $p_{\text{actual}}$  is calculated from the value  $PWM_{20}$ . For this purpose, step 1106 involves inputting the standard pressure  $p_{\text{standard}}$  and the value  $PWM_{\text{standard}}$  determined by calibration. The calculation is effected by dividing  $PWM_{20}$  by  $PWM_{\text{standard}}$  and multiplying by  $P_{\text{standard}}$ .

## List of reference symbols

100	Device
102	Gas spring
104	Working line
106	Solenoid valve
108	Spring
110	Control unit
112	Switch
114	Ammeter
116	Valve nominal width
118	Memory
120	Program
400	Device
402	Gas spring
404	Working line
406	Solenoid valve
408	Spring
410	Control unit
416	Valve nominal width
418	Memory
420	Program
422	Pulse width modulation circuit
424	Module

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

~~The invention relates to a~~ A method which is used to  
measure pressure in an area which is closed by an  
5 ~~solenoid valve (106). Said method comprises~~ performs  
the following steps: applying voltage to the solenoid  
valve (106), determining the peak of a curve of the  
flowing current based on voltage and determining the  
pressure based on determination of the peak of the  
10 curve.